The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

ARRIVAL FOUR DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Views of the Masters of the Atlantic Cable.

PARTICULARS OF THE CHINESE TREATIES.

Interesting Details—Facts and Incidents

Markets—Money Easier—Cotton Inactive—Breadstuffs Without Change.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, H. E. Judkins, Esq., Commander, from Liverpool at 2½ P. M. on the 4th inst., arrived at this port last evening.

[illegible] is of interest.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from New-York, arrived at Galway on the evening of the 1st inst.

The Arago reached Southampton on the morning of the 2d inst.

The Europa, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 4th.

The banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mr. C. T. Bright, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in celebration of the successful laying of the cable, took place on the 1st inst., and was a very brilliant affair. The Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Eglinton, and his Court, did not attend the banquet, and it is said the invitation was declined because Cardinal Wiseman was one of the guests. The absence of Lord Eglinton attracted much attention, and it was supposed the alleged cause would go far towards lessening his popularity in Ireland. In returning thanks for a toast to his health, Mr. Bright warmly acknowledged the services rendered by the Americans as regards the great enterprise, and to Mr. Field in particular he accorded the most unqualified praise, declaring that but for the wonderful energy and ability displayed by that gentleman, the cable would never have been in existence so soon. He concluded by proposing "The health of Mr. Field and the American officers who aided in the enterprise," and the toast was drunk with loud and long-continued cheering. Among the other toasts was one by Mr. Lever, the projector of the Galway line of steamers, who spoke hopefully of the success of his enterprise.

Cardinal Wiseman was enthusiastically welcomed at the banquet, while the toast to the Lord-Lieutenant was received with marked coolness, and some indications of decided disapprobation.

It is stated that Captain Parker, of the *Agamemnon*, and Mr. Bright, are to be honored with knighthood for their services in laying the Cable.

Parliament has been further prorogued from the 30th of October to the 9th of November.

The old Government of India had ceased to exist, and the new Council held its first sitting on the 3d inst.

A submarine telegraph cable about 900 miles long, to connect the Colony of Victoria with Tasmania, was being manufactured in England.

The Arctic steamers had satisfactorily passed through a lengthy and searching examination at the Royal Naval Academy, and had been appointed a naval cadet on board the frigate *Euryalus*, which vessel he would shortly join for permanent and regular service.

The London Times says: "The steam frigate *Vengeance de la Mer*, from Boston and Gibraltar, a present from the Americans to his Highness, the Pasha of Egypt, and having on board Colonel Gazan, Consul-General Williams and one of the guests. The absence of Lord Napier attracted much attention, and it was supposed the alleged cause would go far towards lessening his popularity in Ireland. In returning thanks for a toast to his health, Mr. Bright warmly acknowledged the services rendered by the Americans as regards the great enterprise, and to Mr. Field in particular he accorded the most unqualified praise, declaring that but for the wonderful energy and ability displayed by that gentleman, the cable would never have been in existence so soon. He concluded by proposing "The health of Mr. Field and the American officers who aided in the enterprise," and the toast was drunk with loud and long-continued cheering. Among the other toasts was one by Mr. Lever, the projector of the Galway line of steamers, who spoke hopefully of the success of his enterprise.

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(The *Vengeance de la Mer* was not a present, but was built at the order of the Pasha.—Eurora.)

A mutiny had occurred on board the American ship Cayuga, lying in the Mersey and bound for Mobile. The colored men on board, seventeen in number, all rose and armed themselves, refusing to work. Mr. Tucker, the United States Consul, proceeded on board, with a posse of police, and the mutineers were speedily placed in irons. The precise nature of the grievances is not known. No bloodshed took place.

Messrs. McNair, Grahame & Irvine, commission merchants, Manchester, had suspended payment.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on the 1st of September for Biarritz.

General De Salles, who has been spoken of to fill the post of Governor-General of Algeria, is said to have refused that of Commandant of the troops in that colony.

It is reported that, before accepting the Embassy to Rome, the Marquis De Turgot had an audience of the Emperor, who assured him that his removal from Madrid was not to be considered as having in any degree the character of a disgrace, and in proof of this he conferred on him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor had given orders to purchase, wherever they are to be found, the numerous manuscripts which Voltaire left behind him, with a view to their publication.

Some Protestants had been arrested at Maubenge while they were assembled for Divine worship, and the affair had given rise to much comment.

The recent speech of Count De Persigny continued to occupy attention, and the Government having withdrawn the prohibition against its publication, it had appeared in all the Paris journals.

The Council General of the Department of the Herault, at the annual meeting had, as usual, pronounced itself strongly in favor of free-trade.

In the course of November next a grand meeting is to be held in Paris, for the purpose of establishing a Company for finally carrying out the projects of the Isthmus of Suez Canal. The £8,000,000 of capital is said to be nearly all subscribed, and £400,000 of it is set down for the United States.

The Bourse at Paris continued quite firm. The three per cents closed on Friday, the 3d, at 71.50, and the 4½ per cents at 97.75.

It was reported that M. Thouvenal had requested to be relieved of the mission to Constantinople.

The Moniteur publishes a decree by which the functions of Governor-General of Algeria are suppressed. General McMahon is appointed to be commander-in-Chief of the sea and land forces.

The Journal des Debats believes the theory of the impracticability of telegraphic communication to be rather premature. It remarks that: "It would be a formidable, powerful instrument in the hands of an enemy, but the advantages which must necessarily accrue to a maritime nation would be incalculable. The capital would order the scattered squadrons to reunite on any point of the globe without loss of time, and the advantage that acquired would be too preponderating to allow such a powerful agent to exist."

It is stated that Austria, Prussia and Saxony were endeavoring to persuade Hanover to accept an indemnification for the Stade dues, but that the latter displayed no inclination to do so. It was further stated that the British Cabinet had announced to the Hanoverian Government its resolve not to pay such onerous dues any longer.

The position of the States General of Holland had been brought to a close. The Minister of Justice delivered a brief and unimportant speech upon the occasion.

Rejoicings on an unprecedented scale were to take place on the 9th inst., in celebration of the Prince of Orange attaining his majority.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Emperor had decreed that the National Bank shall resume cash payments on the 1st of November next.

The British and Austrian Governments were said to be on the point of coming to an understanding in respect to the proposed submarine telegraph between Trieste and Alexandria.

The Manchester organ, *Italie del Popolo*, published at Genoa, had ceased to appear. During the last three months all its principal writers spent more time in jail than at their office.

The Emperor of Russia had emancipated 200,000 serfs belonging to the Imperial domains.

A powder magazine at Astrakan, on the Caspian, containing, it is said, 300,000 pounds of gunpowder, had exploded, destroying half the town and killing half the inhabitants. The loss of shipping was also fearful.

The Northern Bee, in an energetic manner, supports the project of a railway to the Amoor, although great difficulties would have to be overcome in its construction.

A report has become current that Poland is to have an independent constitution separate from Russia. Troops will be, it is believed, 40,000 men at the outset.

Full details of the bombardment of Djidda by the British steamer *Cyclops* are published, but they contain nothing of importance additional to the recent telegraphic summary. The small steamer *Lady Canning*, belonging to the East India Company, assisted in the bombardment.

Despatches to the Christiania had been received announcing that the Council of Finance at Stockholm had decided upon the immediate issue of paper-money.

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PARTICULARS OF THE CHINESE TREATIES.

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England. The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 6th of July, says: "The Russian and United States Ministers have concluded treaties with the Chinese, and the bearer of the Russian treaty is a passenger by the present steamer. He cannot state positively what concessions have been obtained from the Chinese by these treaties, but it is probable a good deal is left to depend upon the treaties to be obtained by the Allies, the Russians and Americans stipulating for the same privileges as granted to other nations. It is mentioned that the Americans stipulated for the opening of the new ports of Swatow and Taiwan, in Formosa. As regards the question of compensation for property destroyed at Canton, we do not hear that anything was arranged.

Negotiations by the allied Ambassadors are said to be progressing, and it was expected first treaties would be signed about the 22d ult. If this result had been obtained at the time mentioned, we ought to have had a steamer direct from the Pei-ho with the intelligence. It is reported that all the demands of the Allies had been acceded to, and that the conditions of the treaties will confer extended privileges upon foreigners, and include guarantee for indemnification for property destroyed at Canton.

Great hostility continued to be exhibited at Canton towards foreign residents, and the acting British Consul had issued a notice advising them to be prepared for a sudden departure.

A blockade of the river at Canton had been established in so far as Chinese boats were concerned, and trade was suspended. All the native merchants had left, and also the greater portion of the foreign community.

The latest accounts state that a French man of-war had shelled Shamun, part of the western suburbs of Canton, as a Frenchman had been killed in that neighborhood.

In the Pekin Gazettes the word "barbarian" had been omitted in referring to foreign affairs.

The American Treaty with China.

The following, according to the *Friend of China*, are the principal provisions of the American treaty, signed on the 16th of June, at Tien-tsin, by Mr. Reed on the one part, and by Kweiliang and Hwasanna on the other:

The treaty comprises 29 articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old treaty.

Article 1. Provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other powers.

Art. 2. Provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Pekin and Washington.

Art. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Pekin and in the provinces by imperial authority.

Art. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Pekin.

Art. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States Minister at Pekin; journey either to be by the Peiho, or overland from Shanghae, and to be provided for by the Chinese Government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suite not to consist of more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official intercourse to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

Art. 6 Permanent residence at Pekin, if the same privilege is conceded to other powers.

Art. 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence.

Art. 8. Interviews of Ministers with Governor-General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residences. Interviews never to be denied.

Art. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy.

Art. 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formasa, and any other granted to English, French or Russians. Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed, according to Chinese law.

Art. 14. The United States never to pay higher duties than the "most favored nation."

Art. 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nation; double tonnage dues abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, lighthouses, &c.

Art. 16. Regulation of pilots.

Art. 20. Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid.

Art. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality.

Art. 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

Art. 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

Art. 27. Mutual appeals to public officers with complaints.

Art. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

Art. 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its peculiar functionaries, merchants, or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States, and by Emperor forthwith.

The claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American or French losses neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

Permanent legation of the United States minister after settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghae.

CHINA.

The Negotiations at Tien-Tsin.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TIEN-TSIN, Thursday, June 17, 1858.

The work of negotiation is progressing rapidly, and, according to public rumor, satisfactorily. The Imperial Commissioners, Kweiliang and Hwashana, have shown themselves alive to the exigencies of the situation, and, it is believed, have memorialized the Emperor to the effect that, no way having presented itself of escape from concession to the demands of the barbarians, they are about to conclude a treaty, no doubt entirely opposed in spirit to the policy which has hitherto characterized the Cabinet of Pekin, but inevitable. The allied Plenipotentiaries have severally had interviews with the Commissioners; those of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were for the purpose of exchanging powers. The neutral powers have naturally been on somewhat more intimate terms than those who have been so lately belligerents, but it is said that Chinamen are more to the habit of respecting their enemies than their friends. Not long after these events took place Keying arrived from the capital and was associated with the Imperial Commissioners, having been specially raised for the purpose from the degradation to which he had been consigned in consequence of the last treaty. It was at first supposed that the appearance of this functionary betokened on the part of the Imperial Cabinet a favorable disposition. From the first moment of his interference, however, it became clear that his object was rather to retrieve his fortunes by a policy opposite to that which led to his downfall, and that his influence was, consequently, in the highest degree injurious, and likely to retard the prosperous issue of negotiations. Under any circumstances, his extreme old age and childish manner of dealing with the important interests at stake, rendered him a most undesirable member of the Commission. An opportunity was, therefore, taken of reading to the other Commissioners in his presence his private memorial to the Emperor upon the conclusion of the last war, which had been found among Yeh's papers, which was couched in a completely opposite sense to the communications he was addressing to us at the same time, and which so plainly exposed the treachery of his conduct that the Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana blushed for their colleague, and that worthy departed crest-fallen to the Capital a day or two after. Since then affairs have been progressing more smoothly—indeed, it is anticipated by the most sanguine that the treaty may be signed in time to be sent down express to Hong Kong to catch the mail, and I am partly induced to curtail this letter in the hope that I may still have an opportunity of informing you of the principal points which have, after so much trouble and delay, been obtained.

As fear is the strongest stimulant that can be applied to a Chinaman, we have been making the most of the small force at our disposal; 100 men of the Engineers, who had been sent up by the *Sampson* from Hong Kong, were brought up here a few days ago; 120 Marines arrived yesterday, with two guns; so that with those originally here, we have now about 250 men barracked in different yamuns and temples.

Notwithstanding this, the people have, in a great measure, removed their panic, and have changed that aspect of docility and submission which at first characterized them for an expression of sullen, and sometimes active, hostility. A few days ago two naval officers while through the city were hooted and pelted, one of them losing his hat. Upon their arriving with this startling intelligence, 100 Marines were ordered at once to proceed to the spot and make prisoners all persons supposed to have been implicated. On arriving at the city gates, however, they were found barred, and no remonstrance would induce the mob collected inside to open them. Fortunately, a house inside, built against the city wall where it was in a somewhat decayed condition, enabled half a dozen officers and blue jackets to clamber from the roof to the embrasures, through which they jumped upon the wall, and, springing with a yell, bayonet and revolver in hand, into the astonished crowd, sent them flying in all directions; they then smashed the obstinate which barred the gates within, and in a moment after the Marines came pouring in, to the dismay of the populace, who scattered into by-streets with great agility. The capture of six hoes-soldiers, who must have been present at the time of the occurrence, led to the immediate restoration of the hat. That portion of the city can now be visited with perfect security, and anybody showing a disposition to insult a foreigner is immediately visited with summary punishment by the bystanders. Still, walking and riding to any distance is not so agreeable an occupation as it used to be.

June 19.—Proclamations have just been issued by the Chinese authorities, ordering four soldiers to accompany every foreigner who is seen walking in the city or suburbs, to protect him from insult, and further stating that all Chinamen caught offering insults to foreigners shall be severely punished. News has arrived that, in consequence of his want of success, Kaying has been entirely degraded. The Russian Captain Tchitakoff is the bearer, by this mail, of the Russian treaty which has just been signed. The stipulation made by each treaty Power, that they are severally entitled to the rights of the most favored, enables those whose demands are of a less important and complicated character to conclude their negotiations with greater rapidity, certain as they always must be to share in all the advantages gained by the more protracted efforts of the others.

India.

The advices from Bombay are to the 4th of July. The Oude clemency proclamation, published in the Bombay *Gazette* of the 30th of June, and republished in most of the Overland Summaries since then, has been pronounced by the Supreme Government a fiction. No order appears to have been promulgated, in reference to the terms on which the insurgents were to be forgiven, subsequent to that of the 8th of March. There are still some 60,000 men, with nearly fifty guns, in the field against us, within reach of Lucknow. The Talookdars, however, are making overtures to us, and drawing steadily over to our side, and they but require a sufficient force to protect them, when they will join us at once. On the 17th Brigadier Berkeley proceeded with a strong force from Allahabad to the southern frontier. Two forts were captured by him, and 500 of the enemy are said to have been slain. General Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 21st, with a force of about 5,000 men, 12 light guns, and a battering train, for Fyzabad, of which they were to keep possession. They were then to relieve Maun Singh, anxious to join us, but who was shut up in his fort at Shahgunge, besieged by about 20,000 of the rebels. Order seems to have been to a great measure restored in Rohilcund and the Doab. The movements of Gen. Mansarm from Nuseerabad on Jeypore, relieved the latter place from all apprehension of a visit from the fragments of the Gwalior Contingent. They halted on his approach, and then retired on the large town of Tonk, which they plundered, but without doing any serious amount of mischief. Meanee followed at their heels, but finding them to be too nimble to be overtaken by the whole column, he detached Brigadier Holmes in pursuit, he himself taking up his quarters for a time in Tonk. Here he was last heard of on the 21st, the enemy being at Boondee, purposing either to penetrate into Maywar or Malwa, where a warm reception is awaiting them. The great Mahometan festival of the Buckri-Eed seems to have passed over quietly everywhere. Indore and the Nizam's dominions are now so strengthened with European troops, as to occasion no alarm, and throughout Western India we have at present no force in active operation in the field, though some of the rebellious tribes, with whom we were engaged when the rains set in, will probably require to be taken in hand on the return of the cold weather. Sir Hugh Rose last night received a magnificent public entertainment at Bombay, from the members of the Byculah Club, at which above a hundred were present. The rains, after a partial suspension of some weeks, have again set in, and we have the prospects of an auspicious monsoon. Trade is dull. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of India continue at Allahabad, Lord Canning proposing to visit Lucknow. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Madras are at the Neilgherries; those of Bombay are at Poonah.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH IN DUBLIN.

Banquet to Mr. Charles Bright.

The banquet given on Wednesday evening, the 1st inst., by the Lord Mayor to Mr. Bright, engineer-in-chief to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was a great success. The assemblage embraced the highest names in the metropolis—civil, military and official. Cardinal Wiseman was present in full cardinalitic costume.

The usual loyal toasts having been given, and received with all the honors,

The Lord Mayor rose to propose the toast of the evening—the toast of Mr. Bright. He dwelt with much eloquence on the achievements of science, and paid a marked and merited compliment to the genius and perseverance, which, in the face of discouragement from the scientific world, had succeeded in bringing about the accomplishment of the great undertaking of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. His Lordship's speech was most eloquent and highly complimentary to the distinguished guest, Mr. C. T. Bright.

Mr. Bright rose amid loud cheers to respond. He thanked the assemblage for their hearty welcome, and said he was deeply sensible of the honor of having his name associated with the great work of the Atlantic Telegraph. The first message sent by the wire from America to England, showed strongly the importance of the work—it was that conveying the information respecting the collision between the *Europa* and *Arabia*, and setting at rest all anxiety as to the subject. Had that information not been conveyed, upwards of £50,000 would have been paid for insurance on the *Europa*, in consequence of the delay in her arrival at her destination. Mr. Bright observed upon the value of the means of communication for the prevention of misunderstanding between the Governments of the great powers, and then referred to the services of those gentlemen who had been associated with him in laying the cable. With them he shared the honors due him that night. Mr. Bright was warmly cheered throughout his eloquent speech.

Mr. Bright then proposed, in warm terms, the health of Cyrus W. Field, acknowledging the services of that gentleman in the great project.

Cardinal Wiseman descanted in glowing terms on the new achievement of science brought to a successful issue under the able superintendence of Mr. Bright. He warmly eulogized the gentleman's modest appreciation of his services to the world of commerce, and to international communication in general; and, after paying a compliment also to the Lord Mayor, for his good taste in thus inaugurating in the British dominions the first public appreciation of the great work accomplished, he proposed the health of his Lordship.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks.

The health of Cardinal Wiseman was next proposed, and his Eminence was again most happy in his reply.

In the subsequent toasts, the railway interests of Ireland in connexion with the Atlantic Telegraph was eloquently responded to by Sir Edward McDonnell, and Mr. Ennis, M. P. The subject of steam-packet communication between the west of Ireland and America, was practically spoken of by Mr. J. O. Lever. The Press was responded to by Dr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and Mr. Medway, of the *Liverpool Post*, and after the proposition of the several other toasts the assembly separated. The demonstration, on the whole, was highly successful, worthy of the characteristic hospitality of the Irish mayoralty, and of the great event upon which that hospitality was now exercised.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: "The banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to Mr. Bright, engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, came off last evening with an *éclat* eminently worthy of the occasion. We have no doubt that all who peruse the speeches of the Lord Mayor and of his Eminence the Cardinal—of Mr. Bright and Mr. Lever—will concur with us in congratulating Dublin on an event as creditable to their city as it is honorable to our chief magistrate as an evidence of his appreciation of the full value of the greatest work of our age, and of the peculiar functions of his own exalted position. It is creditable to our Lord Mayor that he was the first public functionary in these kingdoms to mark publicly his high estimation of the achievement, and of the man whose name posterity will for ever associate with its success. This was, perhaps, suitable, considering the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, followed up as it has been by the establishment of a steam communication between Ireland and America, has directly settled the commercial status of Ire and by marking her out as the future highway between Europe and America. It was a remarkable coincidence that while the banquet to Mr. Bright was proceeding, Captain Watzel, of the *Prince Albert*, took his seat beside Mr. Lever, having arrived from Galway, to which port the *Prince Albert* had made the swiftest Transatlantic passage on record, having run from Halifax, as our correspondence shows, in seven days and twenty-two and a half hours.

Brazil and the La Plata.

By the way of England we have advices from Rio Janeiro to Aug. 6, and from Buenos Ayres to the 26th July:

At Rio political news mostly confined to the struggle of the present Ministry to keep their position. The late operations of the Brazilian Minister in the London money market had been ably and successfully defended in the House of Deputies. Sales of coffee during the month, 40,000 bags. Market closed firm. Exchange at 2s. 9d. Most of the remittances by this steamer were done at this figure; some few at 2s. 13⅛d. Scanty of tonnage in the harbor.

At Bahia, great activity in Sugar, and important sales effected at upward prices. No sales of importance in Cotton, and stocks on hand small. Coffee stocks increasing. Rum neglected. Freights dull; quotations nominal. Exchange brisk at 25½.

At Pernambuco, Sugars dull. Cotton entries are on a small scale; prices nominal. Freights nominal. Exchange brisk at 25⅛.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Montevideo says:

"Buenos Ayres is recovering from the commercial blow inflicted by the numerous failures some months ago, although slowly. Public works are continued, and the material and moral progress of the Republic is steady. Alsina's Government continues to give general satisfaction, and is much respected. The depredations of the Indians are numerous, and as long as Urquiza continues to intrigue with them, and instigate them to acts of aggression, the frontiers will constantly be the scene of barbarious acts of cruelty and spoliation. It is reported that the British Government has at length determined to do what it ought to have done long ago—viz: acknowledge the independence of the Republic, and accredit a diplomatic agent to it. Buenos Ayres, which was a mere province of the Confederation—but of course the most important one—undertook the settlement of the English debt, contracted on behalf of the United Provinces. This alone should have entitled it to every consideration and moral support; but the purpose was to embarrass the Government with the view of forcing it to join the Argentine Confederation. At present Buenos Ayres possesses one-half of the customs of the Rivers Paraná and the Confederation the other, by which the participation to foreigners is free. If they formed part of the Confederation, it is doubtful how long this would obtain. Montevideo contains 60,000 souls, to 64,000 the deadhouse passes annually 3,000."

"The Congress of the Argentine Republic, under the Presidency of General Urquiza, has passed a law taxing rather heavy imports entering on the provinces of the Confederation. If shipped to Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, but if shipped to any port out of the River Plate, only one-third of that rate is to be levied. It is said that one of the provinces (Tucuman) protested strongly against it, as more injurious to the Confederation itself than to any one else, and the law was passed by a majority of two only in a congress of 30 members. In like manner, imports from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo are to pay two-thirds higher rate of duty than if brought direct from beyond the River Plate. Of course this is a state of things that cannot last very long; but it serves to exasperate, and it shows how unfit a person Urquiza would be to govern Buenos Ayres, which for some time past has been acting on quite opposite principles.

From Paraguay there is nothing new. The amiable old President Lopez with Buenos Ayres has been the subject of paper warfare, in which the touchy and self-important dictator—for such he is—appears to no advantage. We do not think the United States Government can be induced by Caminos to take any steps in reason, and we have no doubt either Lopez [illegible] will [illegible] Paraguay—a thing much to be desired, as the [illegible] is only short of [illegible] Dr. Francia."

Buenos Ayres, Saturday, July 24, 1858.

Since my last, not much of interest has taken place here. We are in the midst of Winter weather, the dreariest wet and most fearful gales alternating with strong Southwest winds and the exquisitely clear sky of the Pampero. Last week there was a terrible gale, which lasted for several days, and a number of casualties at sea were the natural consequences.

It is feared that the Brazilian steam-frigate *Mage* foundered in this storm, with a loss of all hands. She sailed from Rio de Janeiro about a month ago, with 200 troops on board for the reinforcement of the garrison at Montevideo, a number of officers, a large crew, and last, but by no means least, Don Benigno Lopez, the third son of the Tyrant of Paraguay, who was on his return from Rio to Assuncion with the ratified copy of the treaty lately made by Señor Paranhos, the Brazilian Minister, with President Lopez.

After being at sea several days, the *Mage* encountered a storm, and put into Santa Catalina to repair damages. When her repairs had been completed, she again put to sea, bound to Montevideo, and has not since been heard of. An almost incessant storm has prevailed ever since, and vessels that have arrived in a damaged condition report having passed near the mouth of the river large numbers of dead bodies, dressed in the Brazilian uniform. There can hardly be a doubt that the vessel has been lost with all hands on board.

Don Benigno Lopez was a young man about 21 or 22 years of age, and by far the most promising of President Lopez's sons. He had many friends here, and not a few there are who would have been better pleased had his father and two brothers been drowned in his stead.

There was an attempt at revolution here on the night of the 17th inst., but a few prompt arrests by the Government put an end to the plans of the rebels. They will be leniently dealt with, as they did not succeed. They are broken-down partisans of Urquiza, who encouraged their attempt, not with any hope of its success, but to annoy this Government.

Urquiza will not invade this Province, but will do all he can to weaken the power of this Government by encouraging such outbreaks as that attempted a few nights ago. By this means, and by laying differential duties, he hopes to annoy this Government with joining the Confederation.

We are anxiously looking for the American Expedition against Paraguay.

An article from the Washington *Union*, published at length in the *Orden*, of this city, yesterday, leads us to believe that Mr. Buchanan is in earnest, and will effectually use up Mr. Lopez.—*Corresp. Express.*

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for Money continued to show more animation than of late, but the rates of discount were without change, ranging from 2½@3 ₱ cent.

Consols had fluctuated slightly, but closed firm at 96⅝@96¾ for Money and Account.

The applications for the £3,000,000 issue of the new Turkish loan were understood to be considerably in excess of the amount needed. There had been much speculation in this loan on the Stock Exchange, and the latest quotations were at ⅜@½ discount.

The returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion during the week of £142,000.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. quote bar Silver at 5s. 3d.; Mexican Dollars, 4s. 11½d., and American Eagles, 76s. 2½d. They call the market for American Securities quiet at unchanged prices.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 4.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says that the trade, having been less active buyers during the week, and holders having offered their stocks freely, the market has been dull and slightly easier for the useful qualities of American, and the lower grades must be noted as ⅛d. ₱ lb. cheaper. The sales of the week foot up 44,860 bales, including 1,440 bales to speculators, and 3,750 to exporters. The market closed quietly yesterday. (Friday,) with sales of 7,000 bales at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¼d.; middling, 7 7-16d.; fair Mobile, 7 7 16d.; middling, 6 15-16d.; fair Upland, 7 9-16d.; middling, 6⅞d. The stock on hand is estimated at 636,430 bales, including 559,280 of American.

At Manchester trade is quiet, but prices are quite firm, and, in some instances, particularly for India and China goods, again higher.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a good demand during the week for choice, sweet Flour, which is comparatively scarce, the bulk of the stock being heated and out of condition. Yesterday the market was less active at 21s.@22s. 6d. for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 23s. 6d.@25s. for Ohio. Wheat in fair consumptive demand. Red Western, 5s. 6d.@6s. 5d.; White Western, 6s. 4d.@6s. 6d.; White Southern, 7s.@7s. 4d.. Indian Corn quite neglected. Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, 34s.@34s. 6d.

Provisions—Messrs. Eigland, Athya & Co. report rather more doing in prime Mess Beef, but India Mess difficult to sell, and almost nominal. No change in Pork. Bacon in retail demand at late prices. Lard quiet, but buyers have to pay extreme prices, say 62s. Tallow active, and 2s. higher; Butchers' Association worth 59s.@62s. 6d.

Produce—Ashes have improved; sales of Pots at 31s. 3d @ 32s 6d., (33s. demanded at the close,) and Pearls at 33s.@35s. Sugars dull, but unchanged. Coffee firm at extreme prices. Rice in limited demand at previous rates. Tea quiet at former quotations. Rosin in better demand at 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. for common, and 15s.@19s. for fine. Philadelphia Bark 10s.@9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. Fish Oils quiet and steady; Linseed Oil dull at 32s. 6d.@34s. Spirits of Turpentine 36s.@38s. 3d. on the spot, and 30s. 6d. to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co. report—Corn market quiet and without alteration in prices. Sugar quiet but without any reduction in prices. Coffee steady. Tea selling at previous prices, Common Congou 10d. Tallow has been excited, but closed flatly at 51s @ 50s. 6d. for P. G. C., on the spot. Copper has declined ¾d. ₱ lb. for manufactured. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 37s.@37s. 6d; Rough, nominal at 9s. 6d. Iron—Bars and Rails firm at £6 5s.; Scotch Pig 54s. 9d. Linseed Cakes in rather less demand, but prices the same. Molasses in good request for the better sorts. Fish Oils quiet; Sperm, £88@£90; Linseed dull at 33s. on the spot, but in demand for forward deliveries. Rice quiet and unchanged.

HAVRE MARKET.

There is nothing later than per *Vanderbilt*.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: "The market for American State Stocks continues very quiet, and the only change in Railroad Securities is an improvement of $2 in the price of Illinois Central shares.

United States 6 ₱ cent., 1867–68	104	@105
United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868	105	@105½
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	79	@ —
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868–72	91	@ 93
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	94	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	102¾	@103⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock, 1886	95	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Sterling	78¼	@ 79½
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bds. 1877	83	@ 85
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	80	@ 82
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	82	@ 84
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	83	@ 84
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., 1875	81	@ 82
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875	81	@ 83
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freelands, 1860	76	@ 78
Illinois Central Shares	24	@26 dis.
Michigan Central 6 ₱ cent., 1860	86	@ 88
Michigan Central Shares	55	@ 60
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., not convertible, 1883	92	@ 94
New-York Central 7 ₱ ct. convble, 1864	92	@ 94
New-York Central Shares	72@74	ex div.
N. Y. & Erie 7 ₱ cent., 2d mort., 1883	65	@ 67
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., conv., '82	30	@ 35
New York and E. 7 ₱ ct. Sink. Fund, '75	35	@ 40
New-York and Erie Shares	16	@ 18
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage, 1850	96	@ 98
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage, 1865	93	@ 94
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ ct. 1st m., '80.	90	@ 91

The Very Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 4—P. M.

Consols are steady, and close this afternoon at yesterday's prices—96⅝@96¾ for money and account.

LONDON, Saturday—Noon.

Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Tea unchanged. Rice quiet. Rum firm. Saltpetre firm. Tallow firm.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 4.

Cotton has been quiet to-day at yesterday's rates; sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for export.

Breadstuffs—Firm at yesterday's rates, with a fair

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

EXAMINATION OF THE INCENDIARIES.

A company of fifty Metropolitan Policemen were dispatched to Quarantine yesterday about 1 o'clock, under the supposition that their services would be needed, as it was rumored in the City that the rebels intended to celebrate the burning of the Hospitals, and possibly an attempt would be made to destroy the lately erected shanties. The Police were withdrawn, however, at 6 o'clock, the authorities becoming satisfied that there was no occasion to use them—the military affording adequate protection. The Metropolitans were glad to return, for camp-life, with poor accommodations, a strong westerly wind, and wet grass, loses all its novelty, and presents no inviting features. Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter accompanied the force, which was commanded by Drill-Sergeant Waterbury.

Mayor Tieman, Messrs. Verplanck, Hunt, and Chapman, of the Commissioners of Emigration, visited the grounds, yesterday, and reinspected the ruins. The small-pox hospital, the walls of which at the previous inspection, were thought to be in a condition which admitted repair with little expense, had suffered materially from the heavy rains and high winds of the past two days, and at the northern end of the building they have toppled over from above the first story. The intention, however, to repair the building immediately is persisted in.

There were two deaths from yellow fever yesterday. The daughter of Mr. Carroll, reported before as convalescing, rel

The New-York Times, Friday, September 19, 1856.

MARKET REPORTS

New York, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon to-day, have been as follows: 18,065 bbls. Flour, 3,254 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 339 pkgs. Provisions, and 240 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Rates 30 bbls., at $6 25 for Pearls and $6 50 for Pots.

BEANS—Sales 200 bushels at $1 75@$1 80 for White and $1 75 for Marrow.

BREADSTUFFS—The market exhibits a fair degree of animation, but prices are somewhat lower, and sales have been confined to the wants of the trade, and about 10,000 bbls. changed hands, including 5,000 bbls. Ohio, at $8 25@$8 50, and 2,000 bbls. Genesee at $8 75@$9 for common to choice extra brands. Canadian is in demand, and 1,000 bbls. sold at $8 75@$9 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour is steady at $5 50@$5 62½ for Jersey and Brandywine. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, and 500 bbls. Brandywine sold at $4 50 per bbl.

BRISTLES—Sales 1,000 lbs. at 60c. for Hog.

BROOM CORN—Sales 20 tons at 4½@5c. for common to good.

BUCKWHEAT—Sales 200 bushels at $1 50 per bushel.

BUTTER—Sales 200 packages at 14@15c. for Ohio, and 16@17c. for Western.

CANDLES—Sperm are quoted at 45@47c. for Patent, and 42@43c. for No. 1. Adamantine, 12½@13c. Stearic, 11½@12c. Pure Dipped, 10½@11c. Mould, 10½@11c. Extra Mould, 11½@12c. Tallow, 9½@9¾c.

CHEESE—Sales 100 boxes at 8½@9c. for common to prime.

COAL—Sales 650 tons at 6c. for Liverpool Orrell, 6½c. for Cannel, and $5 50 for Anthracite.

COFFEE—Sales 1,000 bags Rio at 10½@10¾c. on time, and 500 bags at 10½c. cash.

COTTON—Sales of 1,000 bales at 10½c. cash and 300 bales at 10¾c. cash.

DRUGS, DYES AND CHEMICALS—Alum, 2½@2¾c. Bi-Carb Soda, 3½@3¾c. Bi-Chromate Potash, 10½@11c. Brimstone, 2½@3c. Caustic Soda, 5½@6c. Chlorate Potash, 18@20c. Cream Tartar, 30@31c. Copperas, 1½@2c. Epsom Salts, 2½@3c. Indigo, 90c.@$1 10. Madder, 11@12c. Nutgalls, 20@22c. Opium, $2 50@$2 60. Oil Vitriol, 3½@4c. Quicksilver, $1 00@$1 05. Quinine, $1 30@$1 35. Rhubarb, $1 50@$2 00. Saltpetre, 7½@8c. Sal Soda, 1½@1¾c. Sal Ammoniac, 8½@9c. Shellac, 30@32c. Sulphur Flour, 3½@4c. Sulphate Quinine, $2 50@$2 60. Sulphate Morphine, $2 00@$2 10.

FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d. Flour to Rio Janeiro, 2 cents. Corn to Cork for orders, 5s. 6d. Wheat to Cork for orders, 6s. 6d. Cotton to Havre, 7-16c. Flour to Antwerp, 1s. 6d. Tobacco to Bremen, 4½c. Cotton to Genoa, 5-16c. Cotton to Barcelona, 3-16c. Cotton to Trieste, 3-16c. Cotton to Ghent, 3-16c. Cotton to Rotterdam, 3-16c. Cotton to Hamburg, 3-16c. Cotton to Bremen, 3-16c. Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d. Cotton to Barcelona, 3-16c. Cotton to Genoa, 5

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Office—Noon till Midnight and After Hours.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TRIUMPH OF THE TAMMANY MEN.

Amasa J. Parker Nominated for Governor.

J. J. TAYLOR FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Indorsement of the Administration of President Buchanan.

CLOSING SCENES.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 16.

The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, and the following were announced as the Committee on Resolutions:

Messrs. J. R. Skinner, R. B. Connolly, H. S. Ketchum, Peter Cagger, Edwin Dodge, H. N. Johnson, P McDee, and Eli Cook.

Mr. PARKER, of Delaware, reported in favor of the admission of HENRY W. KABLE as delegate from the Second District of Allegany. The report stood five *in favor to two against it.*

Mr. MURRAY, of Cattaraugus, made a minority report in favor of Gen. CHAMBERLAIN.

The report of the majority was adopted.

Mr. MILLER, of Columbia, from the Committee on the contested seats of Kings County, reported in favor of the Bradley organization. The vote in favor of the report was 6 to 1 against it.

Mr. PADDOCK, of St. Lawrence, made a report in favor of admitting both sets of delegates.

Mr. HOWELL, of Suffolk, called for the ayes and noes, and the report of the majority was agreed to, 23 to 25.

A resolution for the appointment of two members from each Judicial District by the delegations, to act as members of the State Central Committee, was called up and adopted.

Mr. MANNEVILLE, of Ontario, moved to proceed to the nomination of candidates.

Mr. FOWLER, of New-York, moved to amend by taking a recess for half an hour, to select a Central Committee. Carried, and an informal recess had.

On the announcement of the vote admitting the Bradley delegate, the Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER appointed his brother, DR. TUCKER, of New-York, as his substitute, and left the Convention.

On being again called to order, the Convention took up and adopted the resolution to proceed to the nomination of State officers.

The Hon. J. WILLARD stated that it was well known that the name of the Hon. D. L. SEYMOUR had been extensively mentioned as a candidate for Governor, but he was authorized and requested to say that his name will not be presented as a candidate before the Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. SMITH, of Oswego, said the name of the Hon. W. F. ALLEN, of Oswego, had also been quite generally mentioned for the office of Governor, but he desired to promote the entire harmony of the party, and inasmuch as a prominent Democrat, who had been nominated two years ago was also mentioned, Judge ALLEN'S name would not be permitted to be used in this Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of Dutchess, after passing a high eulogium on Judge PARKER and the Hon. WM. KELLY, withdrew the name of the latter in favor of the former. [Loud cheers.]

Judge WILLARD then moved the nomination of AMASA J. PARKER for Governor, and it was carried by acclamation, the Convention rising and cheering enthusiastically.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, presented the name of the Hon. JOHN J. TAYLOR, of Tioga, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. [Applause.]

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Queens, presented the name of the Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, of Queens, as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. [Applause.]

The roll was then called for an informal ballot, which resulted as follows: JOHN J. TAYLOR, 66; DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, 19, and the rest scattering.

At the close of the ballot Judge VOORHIES of Kings, withdrew the name of F. B. SPINOLA, and cast the united vote for Mr. TAYLOR.

Mr. J. B. SKINNER said that as his name had been mentioned by a few political friends, he desired to say that he was warmly in favor of JOHN J. TAYLOR. [Applause.]

Mr. LAWRENCE withdrew the name of FLOYD JONES, and united in earnest support of Mr. TAYLOR. [Applause.]

Judge RUSH, of Broome, moved that the nomination of J. J. TAYLOR be made unanimous.

Several other individual delegates then withdrew their former votes, and cast them for J. J. TAYLOR.

The motion to make the nomination unanimous was then carried, with loud cheers.

PETER CAGGER moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and named SHERMAN B. PIPER, of Niagara.

ELI COOK, of Buffalo, in presenting the name of WM. WILLIAMS as a candidate, made a forcible speech in favor of the nominee, urging the claims of Buffalo as deeply interested in the Canals, and expressing a desire that the Democrats of the West would bury a part of their difficulties, for which purpose mainly he presented the name of Mr. WILLIAMS, an honest man.

Mr. FAIRCHILD said he was glad to hear talk of an honest man in the Convention—in connection with the office of Canal Commissioner. He knew Mr. PIPER to be an honest man, and money that passed through his hands would be expended strictly for the benefit of the State, and would go into the pocket of the laboring men who earned it, on the completion of the Canals.

Mr. FULTON, of Monroe, nominated JARVIS LORD, of Monroe.

Mr. DUNLAP, of Niagara, seconded the nomination.

Mr. LAUDERDALE, of Livingston, presented the name of WM. T. CUTLER, of Livingston.

An informal ballot was then taken, with the following result: PIPER, 53; LORD, 45; WILLIAMS, 17.

ELI COOK then withdrew the name of WM. WILLIAMS.

Mr. FOWLER said, on behalf of himself and the other delegates from New-York who had voted for Mr. WILLIAMS, he desired to change their votes to S. B. PIPER.

Mr. CUTLER'S name was also withdrawn.

In the first formal ballot Mr. PIPER was nominated by 76 to 48. [Applause.]

Mr. FULTON, of Monroe, moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Motion carried with cheers.

Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, in a strong speech then nominated EDWARD L. DONNELLY, of New-York, for State Prison Inspector. [Applause.]

A large number of other names were also presented.

On the first formal ballot EDWARD L. DONNELLY was nominated, and the nomination made unanimous.

Mr. J. B. SKINNER reported a series of resolutions, which were received with much applause.

Resolved, That we are content that the American people should judge the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN by its acts. They will recognise what history will not fail to record, that by its domestic policy it has discomfited the designs of sectionalism at either extremity of the Union; has preserved the public peace, and has confirmed the faith of the people in the enduring union of the States, while by the triumphs of its diplomacy abroad it has vindicated our flag against the British claim of visitation or search, and extorted the long-withheld concession of our equality upon the ocean.

Resolved, That the settlement of the Kansas question by the votes of the inhabitants of the Territory, has removed that subject from Congress, and has left the future disposition of its internal affairs to its own people, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That while we look at this settlement as certain to eventuate in the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and hail with equal satisfaction the accession of Minnesota, and the approaching admission of Oregon, we regard the offensive and dangerous assumption of a Senator from this State that by the preponderance of the Northern States in Congress, a victory has been won over the South; that we repudiate any such appeal to sectional numbers against the right of sister States; and that we rely upon the National and patriotic Democracy of the North, in conjunction with their brethren of the South, to maintain the rights and equality of all the States of our Union against any such usurpation of the Federal power.

Resolved, That we regard all legislation intended to obstruct the immigration of foreigners, or to deprive them of their rights when naturalized, as alike impolitic and unjust; that we regard the recent proffer of the Republican Convention to nullify the rights which naturalized citizens now enjoy, by lengthening the term of probation, when contrasted with their former predecessors of devotion to this clime, as not less hypocritical and shameless than the avowals of the same party of a readiness to pass a registry law such as they had before declared unconstitutional and unexpedient.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate completion of the Erie and Oswego canals; that the true friends of those great works are those who work by economy and a faithful administration of their finances to relieve the burdens upon transportation, and devote the tolls of the canals to their enlargement.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy of increasing the tolls for the purpose of increasing the revenue and invited new agencies for the development of their traffic.

Resolved, That our political opponents, whether contriving a financial policy that invariably ends in increased taxes and the embarrassment of the Treasury, or pursuing a negro suffrage amendment to be lost in the chosen halls of the Executive Chamber, whether defending a cumbrous system of Metropolitan Police in the name of public order, and converting it to partisan purposes, or wasting their time in shrieking over bleeding Kansas, while closing their ears to the appeals of suffering classes in their own State, and shutting their eyes to scenes of public discovery, have shown themselves incompetent for the duties of Government, and unworthy of the confidence of the people.

Resolved, That the question of ordering a Convention to amend the Constitution is one that belongs to the people in their primary capacity, and that we invite their attention to it as it is now submitted to them; that relying upon the capacity of the people for self-government, we shall look to such a Convention, if called, to place our organization on a firmer basis, and consolidate and strengthen popular rights by more strictly defining the limits of delegated power, by introducing new elements of unity in the organization, and greater accountability in the administration, and a higher standard of public action.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, while not indifferent to the merits and claims of distinguished Democratic statesmen, of their own and sister States, are devoted to the great work of establishing the ascendancy of their political principles within their own limits, and of commending with their brethren of the other States in their maintenance, and cannot be diverted from this paramount duty, to mingle in controversies among political leaders, or to become subservient to the aspirations of ambitious men, however able and worthy: principles, not men, is the sentiment which, at this time particularly, should be inscribed on their banners, and lead them on to victory.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Queens, moved the unanimous *adoption of the resolutions.* Carried, with three cheers and a "tiger."

DANIEL E. SICKLES moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of presiding officer, and to the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted, with three cheers.

Mr. HOWELL, of Suffolk, presented a resolution, the reading of which he called for. It was found to be a resolution of thanks to PETER CAGGER and DEAN RICHMOND for running the Convention. The reading was interrupted by DANIEL E. SICKLES, who moved the suspension of the further reading, and that the resolutions be immediately returned to their author. Carried unanimously.

Judge WILLARD moved the following:

Resolved, That the acts and decisions of the Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, President of this Convention, have, from the commencement to the close of the proceedings, amidst all its trying incidents, been characterized by the impartiality, even handed justice, and courtesy which have ever distinguished his public actions, and entitled him to the renewed assurance of the attachment, and a renewed expression of the thanks of the Democracy of the State of New-York.

Loud applause, and cries for Mr. SEYMOUR, who spoke as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for this renewed expression of your regard. The duties of the Chair on this occasion, while many features of it have been gratifying to me, have not been without some features that were unpleasant. It is a grateful thing to meet our fellow-Democrats assembled in convention for the purpose of upholding the national and patriotic party.—[Cheers.]—It is a grateful thing, in these days of bigotry and intolerance, to find that there are men to stand up on Northern soil to breast the storms of bigotry. [Applause.] It is a grateful thing to know that this ancient Empire State of ours, whose whole history has been glorious, whose almost every square mile of land has been watered by patriotic blood in the struggles of the revolutions, and all the struggles of the country, has yet a powerful party to speak for our common country. [Cheers.] It is a grateful thing to know that this State, where the field of Saratoga lies, and where the greatest achievements in our national struggles have been performed, in this great State where the bloodiest border war fare was carried on by our humble population against a savage foe,—this State, whose past history has been so glorious, is about to be redeemed from the clouds that have lately rested over her. [Cheers.] And yet while we are all thus filled with *patriotism*, and while we all thus meet, actuated by a common desire to advance the common good, it could not be otherwise than that there should be a conflict of opinion as to politics, and a conflict of views with regard to those to whom we feel warm attachment, and whom we should be glad to place in office as good standard-bearers in this contest. [Cheers.] I do not flatter myself that all my actions here can be regarded by all as entirely impartial. The position that I occupy has been full of difficulties. I know that with regard to many of the questions acted upon here there has been some deep feeling left. But I do hope that, however that may be, we shall all of us go forth with this determination, and with this impression,—if we want to vindicate our conduct and our motives in the past, whatever these divisions may have been, we shall vindicate them by our services and our patriotism. [Cheers.] The day is gone when I shall ever have occasion again, and the day is gone when, under any circumstances, I will ever consent to allow my name to be presented for any office in any place. From this time forth I fight in the ranks as a common soldier, but fight there with a heart full of a desire to return to my friends the many favors I owe them. [Loud cheers.]

The following was announced as the State Central Committee:

First District—Daniel E. Sickles, Wm. D. Kennedy; Second District—Edward Briggs, of Kings; Edward Haight, of Westchester. Third District—Peter Cagger, of Albany; C. L. McArthur, of Rensselaer. Fourth District—R. G. Stone, of Clinton; E. H. Cushney, of Montgomery. Fifth District—Not filled. Sixth District—Harvey Hubbard, of Chenango; Hiram Beebe, of Tioga. Seventh District—Charles Walker, of Steuben; Elmore P. Ross, of Cayuga. Eighth District—D. Richmond, of Genesee; D. Vanderveord, of Niagara.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

New-York Contested Seats.

The following is the letter of Mr. SIMMONS which was offered in the Convention before the settlement of the New-York contested seats, but not read:

To the Chairman of the Convention:

SIR: At the election held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10, at the Tenth Ward Hotel, in the City of New-York, to select a Delegate and Alternate to represent the Sixth Assembly District in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 15th inst., JAMES LYNCH was selected as Delegate, and MICHAEL SIMMONS, the undersigned, as Alternate. Mr. LYNCH was unable to attend, and I, as Alternate, have come to represent said District, but my business compels me to leave for home, and satisfied that ELIJAH F. PURDY, delegate from the Sixth District, under the call of the Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall, will honestly and faithfully represent the Democrats of said District in the Convention, I hereby withdraw in his favor, and have handed him my card of admission as delegate to the Convention, together with my credentials, signed by the Inspector of said election and countersigned by W. J. BENSLEY, Chairman, and EDWARD THOMPSON, Secretary of the Committee of Conference of the People's and Regulars' General Committee.

(Signed) M. SIMMONS.

Tremendous Defeat of Wood and Dickinson—"Where is Kinnins?"

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 15—10 P. M.

The ticket-arrangement devised and put in force by the State Central Committee worked admirably, and at noon to-day the door of Wieting Hall was thrown open to all delegates and contestants, while the outside public to the number of some 1,500 or 2,000 were simultaneously given access to the gallery up stairs,—in which, let me say, better order prevailed during the entire proceedings than at any past political assemblage within the writer's knowledge. The hall is directly opposite the Syracuse House, quite new and very handsome. The ceiling is richly painted and decorated; the benches on the floor of the hall are divided off into separate arm-chairs so as to avoid crushing; and the accommodations for the Press on the platform were such as should give a good lesson to Alderman MCSPEDON—should that individual ever again be placed in a position with power over reporters.

FERNANDO WOOD appeared early on the field, supported by T. W. MCILHENNY, Secretary TUCKER and PETE MCKENZIE, who seemed his especial body-guard. Right in front of these on the two benches facing the platform, we noticed I. V. FOWLER, looking jolly as the "First Luff" of a privateer: J. Y. SAVAGE, Jr., DANIEL E. SICKLES, E. B. HAIE, JOHN SHAY, WM. M. TWEED, THOS. C. FIELDS, R. B. CONOLLY, JOHN EGAN, T. W. ADAMS and A. B. ROLLINS,—MESSRS. PURDY, KENNEDY, COOPER and ALSOP WARD having constituted themselves a *corps de reserve*, and general skirmishing body in the rear and front and flanks of the main Tammany army. DEAN RICHMOND, like a skillful general, withdrew far from all personal contact with the fight: he sat alone, far back to the left, and was only occasionally visited by a brigadier or aide-de-camp who reported the existing condition of the battle, and asked for further instructions.

One remarkable feature in this Convention was the perfect silence and order preserved by the public admitted to the galleries. The deepest interest must necessarily have been felt in the proceedings going on below; but hardly any visible sign or hearable sound escaped to show which way the tide of public sentiment was running, except occasionally, when a loud echo came from above, to the cheers or hisses which were originated on the floor.

It was intended that STEWART T. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, should be put forward on the Buchanan side as temporary Chairman, and this would have been equivalent to election. But Mr. G. J. TUCKER very

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Steam Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, leave the Liverpool, to-day, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at this A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office,

[illegible]

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton and Havre, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The matter of the contested seats being disposed of, the Democratic State Convention yesterday found no difficulty in accomplishing the business for which it was called together—the Softs, of course, having everything their own way. After some preliminary business, the ticket was completed, as follows:

For Governor.....AMASA J. PARKER.
For Lieutenant-Governor.....JOHN J. TAYLOR.
For Canal Commissioner.....SHERMAN B. PIPER.
For State Prison Inspector.....EDWARD T. DONNELLY.

The resolutions passed indorse the Administration of President BUCHANAN; congratulate the country on the settlement of the Kansas question; consider the time that a victory has been won over the South by a preponderance of Northern States; favor any alteration of the Naturalization law; favor the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals; denounce the various measures enforced by the Republican Legislature; incline to favor the calling of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, and immensely glorify the principles of the Democratic Party. After the usual vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with nine cheers for the Union.

The General steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., arrived here last evening. Her news is of interest. The banquet of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mr. CHARLES BIANCONI, the Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, took place on the 1st inst. The Lord-Lieutenant declined to be present because Cardinal WISEMAN was to be one of the guests. The latter made the speech of the evening. The action of Lord DERBY has been further prorogued. The Queen of Naples has been further prorogued. The Queen of Naples has been further prorogued. The Queen of Naples

The New-York Times, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1854.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as a first-rate cook, and the other as a good chambermaid and waiter; both can be well recommended from their last places. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-pl.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and her daughter, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Will be found worthy of a good home. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-pl.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as a first-rate cook, and to do the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 120 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as a first-rate cook; she understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 111 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress; is a very good sewer and fitter; has the best of City references. A place, if agreeable, to a respectable young girl. Apply at 1st light west. Apply at No. 111 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 283 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress and chambermaid; can take a better fit; can be highly recommended for honesty, industry and capability. Call at No. 205 East 126th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID BY A respectable girl; can do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 197 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, as chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with the fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Apply for three days at No. 48 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation in a private boarding-house, with the best of City reference. Or would like a few gentlemen or families to take to her own home. Apply at No. 119 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN DRESSmaker wishes to go out working by the day; she understands her business in all its branches, and speaks English. Best City reference given. Call at No. 178 East 4th-st., opposite Tompkins Park.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women, one as cook, and can do nurse and seamstress; also, by a Scotch young woman as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by one to do housework. Apply at No. 7 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, AND TO assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman; is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 126 West 31st-st., near 7th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do plain sewing, and good City reference; age 30; will not object to the country. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress or waiter and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 67 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as general housework in a small private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 142 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in general housework in a small family; would prefer to wash and iron, or chamber-work, and sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 142 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in general housework in a small family; would prefer to wash and iron, or chamber-work and sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 142 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do plain sewing; has been in the last place two years; can be seen at No. 103 West 16th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 67 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a situation as a first-rate cook; is all the year round; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and her daughter, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Will be found worthy of a good home. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-pl.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; is very willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a plain, respectable young girl and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 111 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 283 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and to assist in washing and ironing; she understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 111 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND AN INvalid lady, middle-aged woman, who for the last two years has had the charge of a lady of delicate health; has unexceptionable references. Address, for two days, No. 111 Times Office, or No. 204 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HANDY WOMAN, A situation as cook in all its branches, understands plain cooking and baking, does up linens in style, or will do the chamber-work and plain sewing; wages $8; also a good chambermaid and nurse, does neat plain sewing, takes charge of a baby; prefers the country. Call at No. 244 East 32d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable girls, one to do cook, wash and iron, the other to do general housework in a small family; would prefer to live together; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 120 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as general housework in a small private family, or will do chamber-work and sewing. The very best of City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 2 West 10th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations, one as chambermaid, waitress, and do fine washing, the other as child's nurse or seamstress. Call together, or for two days, between 1st and 2d avs. City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; can take a better fit; would go to the country or travel with a family. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 205 East 126th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY A respectable girl; or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 197 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with the fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Apply, for three days, at No. 48 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation in a private boarding-house, with the best of City reference. Or would like a few gentlemen or families to take to her own home. Apply at No. 119 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY A respectable girl; or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 197 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with the fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Apply, for three days, at No. 48 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation in a private boarding-house, with the best of City reference. Or would like a few gentlemen or families to take to her own home. Apply at No. 119 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country with a family. Best of City reference given.

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